

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 304.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

ARE GREATLY INJURED, ESPECIALLY IN A TRYING CLIMATE LIKE THAT OF HONGKONG, by allowing them to drop out of Tune; the great Tension caused by tightening up the strings again being exceedingly trying.

A Good Instrument will probably last Twice as long in Hongkong, if kept constantly in Tune.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having a thoroughly competent Tuner from BROADWOOD & SONS, keep Pianos in Tune and REPAIR at a MODERATE CHARGE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 4,000,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 2,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL.....£4,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£3,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 700,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [40]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, Equal \$3,333,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,818.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LUI, Esq.,
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHUK NING, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.

AGENTS AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 21, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [5]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from a Northern Collector to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1883, at Two P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE, CURIOS, &c., &c.

The same having arrived in this Colony from the North, being collected in Peking, Nanking, and Kiangsi Province, and comprising

OLD FIVE-COLORED VASES and JARS, OLD BLUE JARS, OLD BLACK JARS of the MING PERIOD and the REIGNS of KONG HI, YUNG CHENG, KIEN LUNG, OLD SOOCHOW MING LACQUER-WARE, OLD BRONZES, &c.

Also, VERY FINE MODERN CHINESE PORCELAINS, BAMBOO CARVINGS, JADE STONE, ORNAMENTS, SCROLLS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on THURSDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [67]

Intimations.

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER

A SITUATION AS

OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER.

Address:—

M. E. G.
Care of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [19]

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS 1862 to 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000

IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 15s. ON APPLICATION, 10s. ON ALLOTMENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS

INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's

Gate, London, S.W. CAMPBELL, Esq., 1,

Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas

Co., Limited, Acar Road, Bramley Hill,

South Croydon.

HENRY THOMAS COLE, Q.C., (late M.P.

for Penryn and Falmouth) Recorder of

Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of

Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.

LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co.,

Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101

Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.,

Merchants).

*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie &

Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co.,

101 Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Mer-

chants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock

Company, Singapore.

*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and

Shipowner, Singapore.

*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs.

W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents,

Clean Steam and National Steam Ship

Companies, Singapore.

*KHOO TEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin

& Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Mer-

chant and Shipowner, Singapore.

*THOSE GENTLEMEN WITH AN ASTERISK

AGAINST THEIR NAMES ALSO FORM

THE SINGAPORE COMMITTEE.

BANKERS.

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew

Lane, London, E.C.

The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

Intimations.

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.

LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.

FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCED

OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882. [703]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT

OF

TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,

VERY SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also

Just Opened

NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS,

PICKWICK PAPERS, AND

A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882. [28]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

TINSELLED GRENADES.

BROCADED SILKS.

MOIRE SILKS.

COLOURED SATINS.

PLUSH VELVETS.

COLOURED FLANNELS.

WHITE FLANNELS.

DIAPERS AND IRISH LINENS.

TORCHON LACES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WHITE

AND CREAM LACES.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.

INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES IN

EVERY SIZE.

LADIES' WHITE SATIN SHOES.

COLOURED MALTESE BRAIDS.

&c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [659]

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bon-

ham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High

Street.

Apply to

DE SOUZA & Co.,

ON THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [35]

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (5 ROOMS), Robinson Road,

also a TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)

in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES

have Gas and Water laid on; and immediate

possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

NO. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1882. [7]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$22 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [18]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LOW FLAX

CROWD

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [424]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE This Day Resumed my Duties as

SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [42]

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a

Bill of Sale, the GOODWILL, PLANT,

MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE and FIX-

TURES of the FIRM of DE SOUZA & Co.,

PRINCEPS, &c., of HONGKONG; and beg to

intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under

the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship,

and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the

Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [20]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of

FREDRICK ROBERT ROGERS in

Our Firm Ceases from this date by Mutual

Consent.

ROSE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1883. [61]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February Next, Mrs. SCHOL-

INUS, (a German Lady) recently arrived

from Hamburg) and Miss WOODFORD will

OPEN a SCHOOL for the training of GIRLS in

the English, French, and German Languages,

including all Sorts of Fancy Needle Work,

Arithmetic and Music. BOYS only under 10

Years of Age will be admitted.—Application to

be made to Mrs. SCHOLINUS, No. 222,

Spring Gardens.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [68]

MARIA CRISTINA

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

10, PLAZA DE GOITI, SANTA CRUZ,

MANILA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL
SELECTED STOCK OF
FANCY CHRISTMAS
GOODS,COMPRISING—
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S

PERFUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS

AND

PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1883.

Under the heading "A Possible Triumph for American Ships" the San Francisco Evening Bulletin writes as follows:—"It is now reasonably clear that the ship of the future will be constructed of steel, and will have steam power. The transition will be slow in this country. The screw steamship with the compound engine and the iron sailing ship did not originate here. They have hardly been naturalized as yet in the United States. We adopted the screw and the compound engine later, when it was clearly demonstrated that we could not get along without them. We have not adopted the iron ship either as a sailing vessel or a steamship to any great extent for the reason that under the present tariff these vessels cannot be constructed as cheaply as in England. Now the iron vessel was adopted in the latter country because there was no timber for the construction of wooden vessels, and because the iron vessel was on the whole, a better craft. But in the Dominion of Canada, where timber is abundant, it is to be noted that iron vessels are not constructed. Every year a great fleet of wooden ships is constructed, and these appear to find profitable employment.

If it be asked at what time in the future the steel ship will be generally adopted in this country, the admission must be made that we cannot tell. The wooden ship will disappear later here than elsewhere. The reason is that there is an abundance of timber for ship building. This timber is relatively cheap, and will be for half a century to come. As long as wooden vessels can find employment they will be constructed in this country. When they are crowded out of competition in foreign charters, they will still be used for lumber, coal and other coastwise freights. But it is to be noted that even now no large steamship contracts are given out in this country for any other than iron ships. Fresh contracts are given out for wooden sailing ships, and the main shipyards are reasonably active.

Admitting that the iron, or rather the steel, steamship, is the ship of the future, it certainly is an interesting question as to when the hour will be reached when that sort of craft of American build will have as much prominence in the United States as the wooden clipper had twenty years ago? David Walker, in his recent treatise on shipping interests, attacks the tariff all along the line. He would abolish that restriction and open the business to free

competition. He would allow citizens of this country to go into any of the markets of the world and buy ships freely, which should have the advantage of an American register. It is certain that this latitude would, for a time, break up all ship building in this country.

Moreover, the advocates of a tariff will not, at present, consent to free trade. They will not even consent to so much as abolition of duties on such articles as enter into the construction of ships. While free-trade theories are making some progress, it is to be noted, also, that a protective tariff is gaining many supporters in broader fields. "Wherever manufacturing interests are established there is sure to be a strong interest developed in favor of maintaining the present tariff, or, at least, one which shall grant adequate protection. The tariff advocates are found in Georgia, South Carolina and all over the Southern States, where formerly the Cotton doctrine of free trade was the universal article of political faith. Now, wherever there is a strong manufacturing interest established this change will be the result. The iron manufacturer in California or Oregon, or the cotton manufacturer in Texas, will be a staunch advocate for a tariff. The moment his interests are affected as a manufacturer he will drop his notions of free trade. This revolution of political opinion is as sure to go on as that there is a selfish element in human nature. Mr. Wells will not, therefore, place the shipping interests on a prosperous foundation by advocating free trade as the remedy. And so tacticians are the tariff men that they will not consent that duties shall be taken off articles which enter into the construction of ships.

There is one other method of meeting the difficulty. That is to let the tariff entirely alone. The manufacturer of iron and steel on the Pacific Coast will want it just as much as it is wanted in Pennsylvania. He will clamor for it. He will place himself precisely on the same ground as the advocates of the tariff do in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. It is not likely that during the present generation the tariff will be so modified that there will be no duties on articles which enter into the construction of ships, such as iron, steel, copper, hemp, cordage, and so on. What then is the more practical way of meeting the difficulty? Here is San Francisco, which has become the most important port in the Union for wheat charters. The business is now only in its infancy. Ten years hence there is a good prospect that two thousand wheat charters will be given out on the Pacific Coast from San Diego to Puget Sound. More than one-half of these will be given out at San Francisco. In short, this port will always control the bulk of the wheat charters. Now the business is in the hands of foreign shipowners. It is the largest bonanza ever yet opened on the Pacific Coast. It is better when a trial balance is made for the capitalist, than were Comstock mines in their best days—better, because the business will not be exhausted, but is growing every year. Only a small proportion of American ships are in this business. They are taken up after the iron ships have all been engaged.

The one or two iron ships owned by Americans at this port, which have been bought in as wrecks, repaired or rebuilt, are better than the average of American ones. Admitting these facts, why are there not a hundred iron ships owned at this port where capital is so abundant? Because they cannot be built for the same cost as British ships, nor for anything like that cost. What is the more practical remedy? In what way could a fleet of iron or steel vessels—for the latter metal is coming into general use for the construction of ships—be obtained of American build for this and other ports. The Government might concede a bounty of so much per ton on every iron or steel ship constructed by Americans after a certain date. This bounty might be just equal to the tariff now levied on the articles which enter into the construction of ships. Suppose this concession were obtained, what would be the result? There would be iron and steel furnaces and rolling mills established on the Pacific Coast, and shipyards would be opened in San Francisco. The iron manufacture would be protected by the tariff as it now stands; and the capitalist could afford to put his money in ships, because they could be built as cheaply as in England, and would compete successfully for the carrying trade. Suppose San Francisco owned a hundred iron ships, most of them screw steamers—for it will come to that at last, that the steel-built screw steamer will be the strongest competitor. Now, the commercial advance of San Francisco under such a stimulus would, everywhere attract attention. That is not all; a vast manufacturing interest would be initiated on the Pacific Coast. American capitalists have already become large owners in British iron ships because they are profitable investments. They will be large owners in American iron and steel

ships when it is clearly demonstrated that they are as profitable as British ships. And they will not move in this new direction a day sooner. It is therefore a question of home interest whether this change cannot be quietly brought about, and that too without any attacks upon the tariff.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Royal Italian Opera Company will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, in Pedrotti's popular comic opera "Tutti in Mascchera."

WE are informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. that the steamship *Ganges* with the next English mail left Singapore for Hongkong on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 4 a.m.

By a slip of the pen our report of Amoy Races yesterday gave Pedometer instead of Chronometer as the winner of the Halkwan Cup on the first day. A corrected return will appear in our mail issue.

ACCORDING to the *Voltaire*, Lord Lyons on the 7th December assured M. Duclerc that England would not interfere with France's action on the coast of Madagascar. M. Duclerc lost no time in informing the Minister of Marine of this decision, and a telegram was immediately despatched to Toulon instructing the naval authorities to hurry on the equipment of the *aviso La Flore*, which is being rapidly fitted out for a voyage to Madagascar.

A LETTER from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India on the punishment of Indian criminals by whipping has been published in a Parliamentary paper recently issued. From a tabulated return it appears that the number of persons flogged in 1880 in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Northwest Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and British Burma was 28,300, the largest proportion being in the Northwest Provinces, where the number of criminals whipped in the year mentioned was 10,450. The returns, however, from every district show a diminution compared with those of the previous six years. The most striking feature in the returns is the great increase in the number of persons whipped which occurred in most provinces during the years 1877-79, when scarcity and agricultural distress were more or less prevalent. This remark is especially applicable to the Madras Presidency and to the Northwest Provinces. It appears that a circular was issued by the Supreme Government on September 24th, 1881, addressed to the Local Governments, and the replies "disclose a practically absolute unanimity of opinion as to the propriety and necessity of retaining whipping as a form of punishment in India," and in this opinion the Supreme Government concurs. The discrimination, it is stated, should be exercised in awarding corporal punishment, and in respect of the manner of its infliction, but if this condition is fulfilled, whipping is, for various reasons, a suitable form of punishment for Indian criminals. The Indian Government, however, suggests various modifications in the infliction of the punishment, such as that magistrates of the second class should be able to order the infliction of whipping when specially empowered by the Local Government; that whipping should be prohibited when the offender is over forty-five years of age; that the permissive use of the cat instead of the rattan should be withdrawn; that the size of the rattan should be regulated by law; and that the Court ordering the punishment should be required to decide in each case whether its infliction should be in public or private.

THE *Gaulois* publishes the following, but why ther as a joke or as a piece of serious information we must leave the reader to decide for himself:—"The Empress of India is at her Royal residence of Balmoral in Scotland, that residence which she prefers to all others because it belongs to Prince Albert, whom she has been mourning for twenty-one years. The devoted faithful of widows, the most kindly and respected of sovereigns, believes that at Balmoral, more than elsewhere, she meets the Consort she has lost and communicates with his spirit. Faithful John Brown, who is a medium, serves as a connecting link between the Queen and the deceased Prince. People have often wondered why the Queen manifests such singular favor for Brown; why she offered him titles of nobility which the modest servant refused, only accepting that of esquire; why the marble statue of Brown by Boehm is placed in the Queen's bedroom on a what-not, amidst portraits of members of the Royal Family. The reply to the question which has excited such curiosity in France and England is this—John Brown is the Queen's Minister for her spiritual relations with the late Prince Albert. In the Cabinet Councils Her Majesty will sometimes say, 'I must first consult the Prince.' It is at Balmoral that she invokes the Prince and that he replies to her. 'She goes into the study of the deceased, who is still alive for her; sits in the arm-chair he formerly used; on a chair near her are placed his night-clothes as if in readiness for him; a large fire burns in the spacious fireplace; of the signet ring, the Queen brings respectfully on a tray the basin of gravel which his master was accustomed to take every evening, and places it on a table as if the Prince were about to come and take it. The Queen has a sheet of paper on her knees and a pencil in her hand. The chair moves about, creaks, and strikes the ground. According to the Spiritist alphabet each letter is indicated by so many raps. The Queen puts the questions and John Brown interprets the answers of the Prince. The living and the dead converse on topics of this world and the next. The mind of the Queen is calmed, if not consoled, by these pious conversations, for her grief is of that kind which ends only with life. We pity those who may be tempted to smile at this annual picture. It is only an hallucination. Who can say? The words of hallucinations, is that of those men who imagine that they have fathomed all the laws of nature."

ACCORDING to the Shanghai *Courier*, of the 12th instant, "the steamship *Wuhu*, is now a wreck, her forward part having broken off near where the name is painted on her side, and has sunk down square, being now covered with water. The remainder of the vessel is canted over on one side, a part of the deck being under water."

THE Roman journal *Diritto* publishes a Paris telegram affirming that the French Government is endeavouring to obtain Italy's co-operation in common action against England's policy in Egypt. On the other hand, the *Popolo Romano*, another official organ, declares that the Italian Government cannot support France in her agitation for a new Conference.

LUM Asut and Lum Aye, fishmongers, remanded from the 10th instant on a charge of stealing salt fish from a fellow tradesman's boat on the 9th inst., were again before Mr. Woodhouse this morning. The first defendant, who admitted a previous conviction for larceny, was treated to three months' hard labor, his chum being let off with half fare—six weeks' free quarters in Hayward's select boarding house in Arbutnot Road.

It appears from the census report just issued that there are 2,684 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of various classes of woollen goods. The capital invested amounts to upwards of \$150,000,000, and the value of the product is given at \$267,699,504. The hands employed in this industry number 160,998, including 66,505 females, and 16,335 males over 16 years of age. Of the wool consumed 73,200,698lb. were foreign, and 222,991,531lb. domestic. Taking the separate classes of goods manufactured, the woollen goods, including cloths, cashmeres, blankets, &c., employed capital to the extent of \$97,093,564; worsted goods, \$20,374,043; carpets, \$21,468,587; hosiery and knit goods \$15,133,991; wool hats, \$3,615,830; and felt goods \$1,958,255.

OUR Chinese, as well as our European readers will be glad to learn that the prince of travelling showmen, the genial and accomplished Chiarini will shortly revisit Hongkong, with the grandest and most complete establishment of the kind ever seen in the Far East. Signor Chiarini has recently brought out from England a large staff of high class performers in every branch of the equestrian, acrobatic and circus business generally; and amongst other attractions has added a den of performing lions which should prove a special attraction to the Chinese, who have never seen the magnificent "king of the forest." It is, we are informed, the intention of Signor Chiarini, after his season in the Straits Settlements, to proceed to Manila, and from thence to Hongkong. From here, Shanghai will be visited, and as the Signor told us personally, previous to leaving Hongkong, that he had fully made up his mind to exercise his right of exhibiting in Foochow, we doubt not he will also favor that port with a call; and probably the City of Rams and Macao will have an opportunity of seeing the wonders of Chiarini's world renowned circus.

"GIL BLASE" writes in the *Overland Mail*:—"Sir Charles Dilke seems to feel a savage delight in answering pertinent questions in what may with strict justice be described as an imperiously unsatisfactory manner. On Monday night Mr. Ashmead Bartlett made an inquiry concerning the Russian advances in the direction of Merv and Herat, and was informed that the Government did not know exactly where the Russians were, but that there was 'no reason to suppose' that they have got so far as Merv. The best answer to this somewhat flippant statement is the remark that there is 'no reason to suppose' the contrary; and Professor Vambéry, who knows considerably more about the matter than Sir Charles Dilke, and whose statements are quoted by the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent, is evidently of opinion that the situation is much more serious than it is supposed to be by the sapient Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Professor Vambéry points out that a single generation has seen the march of Russian troops from the Orenburg frontier to the borders of Khoreassan and the banks of the Heri Rud, and it is certain that the Russian Government, far from being satisfied with what it has secured, looks upon its latest acquisition in the Turkoman country merely as a stepping-stone to further and more remunerative conquests. We wonder if Sir Charles Dilke is a reader of Bunyan? If the Bedford dreamer has a character named Falsepeace, who seems to have at least one contemporary representative.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of the first number of "The Star of the East" a religious and family weekly newspaper published in Shanghai. The promoters of this journal have sketched out a programme, which if carried out, can hardly fail to receive a large share of public support. In concluding an article which lucidly explains the aims of this religious organ the "Star" says:—"We have only to say that whatever The Star in the East may not be it will always be outspoken and independent. It is not started as a financial venture with the idea of making either a living or a fortune for anybody. Those who are responsible in this respect are not even concerned that it should prove a good investment for their funds. Nor shall we be easily discouraged if we fail at first to win the support of those for whom we cater. Having put our hands to the plough we shall not look back. There will therefore be no abuse which we are afraid to expose, no evil we dare not condemn, no vested interests too mighty for us to assail and no privileged class too high and important for our strictures if we feel that they would be merited. Our aim will be reached, and our object attained if in the course of the first twelve months there should be throughout the length and breadth of this corner of the globe those of whom it can be said, as it was of the wise men of old, 'When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.' The latest addition to the foreign press of the Far East is very well got up, and should—considering its low price—if properly conducted, have a prosperous career. It has our best wishes."

A FACETIOUS journalist, wishing to "take a rise" out of Léon Gozlan, inserted the following paragraph among the odds and ends of his paper:—"M. Léon Gozlan was at one time a sailor, and while serving on board a brig not only caused the crew to mutiny, but also killed the captain." In the very next number of the journal appeared a letter, addressed to the editor, by the author of the "Notaire de Chantilly." It ran thus:—"Monsieur, you say that I have been a sailor, which is quite true; that I caused the crew of a brig to mutiny, and then killed the captain, which is also perfectly correct. But you forgot to add a detail which may particularly interest your readers; after killing the captain I ate him!"—Léon Gozlan.

THE Vicomte de la Poussee, husband of Mme. Hellbron, the actress, has adroitly managed to get the better of his Bourse creditors. When the late crash took place, the couple were supposed to be utterly ruined. The Viscount had lost \$500,000, and owed \$200,000 to two stock brokers. He at once gave out his departure for the Cape, while the Viscountess was to return to the stage during his absence. But she had no sooner sold their hotel to pay off some of their debts than a rat was smelt, and the Viscount, who had made over everything to his wife, was found to be living like a fighting-cock in a quiet little village in Auvergne. The stock brokers forthwith sued him. His counsel, however, took advantage of the Code, which admits certain Bourse speculations to be illegal, and the Court has consulted the plaintiffs on that ground.

The London correspondent of the *Temps*, in a telegram dated December 8th says:—"I informed you yesterday that the reply of the French Cabinet to the proposals of the Foreign Office was still awaited here; but I added that M. Duclerc had officiously told Lord Lyons that the French Government could not accept the Presidency of the Public Debt Commission as a compensation for the suppression of the Dual Control. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs allowed it to be understood that he expected fresh proposals from England, and that if they were not forthcoming he would officially notify France's refusal. These new proposals are still awaited. It seems that England is offering an obstinate resistance, wishes to concentrate all her efforts on the Egyptian question. Indeed, I hear that the English Cabinet, which was at first most aggressive with regard to the Madagascar affair, is now displaying a more conciliatory spirit, and has determined upon allowing France to do as she pleases. It is the same in the matter of the Tunisian capitulations. England appears desirous of converting these two questions into the ransom of the Egyptian question, but the French Government, on the contrary, wants to deal with them separately."

CHAN AKA, a shop coolie, was charged before Mr. Woodhouse this morning with obtaining goods to the value of \$97, on a forged document on the 15th instant, from the Heung Cheung Rice Shop, No. 31, Praya Central. Yung Atai, an employee of the rice shop, stated that prisoner came to him yesterday and produced the stamped order from the Yin Shing shop for 61 bags of rice. He knew the prisoner as having been in the employ of the shop named, and thinking he was still attached to that establishment, handed him the goods as ordered. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he sent in the bill for the rice, and from what his messenger told him he engaged a boat and went on board a passage boat where he found the defendant. The 61 bags of rice were stowed away in the hold of the junk, and he arrested the prisoner. The manager of the Yin Shing shop gave evidence to the effect that he knew the defendant, as being formerly employed by the establishment which he manages. The seal on the order for the rice is not the seal of his shop; it is a forgery. The order for the rice was not written by any one in his shop. P.C. 52, James Hardin, proved the arrest of the prisoner and the taking in charge of the sixty-one bags of "chow." Prisoner reserved his defence, was duly cautioned and committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

PERSONS suddenly enriched by some unexpected freak of fortune are, says the *Telegraph*, apt to suffer from a lack of ancestry, and to murmur at Destiny for having omitted to endow them with length of descent as well as with abundance of wealth. An Italian statistician has just made a discovery that can scarcely fail to prove consolatory to parvenus who have hitherto deemed themselves afflicted with the above-mentioned dearth of forefathers. According to this painstaking calculator, every human being at present living upon the face of the globe has the undoubted right to claim descent from no fewer than one hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-five billions of ancestors, only as far back as the commencement of the Christian Era. Besides the above number—should he make a point of being exact in family matters—some odd ancestors are still due to him from the epoch in question; seventeen thousand millions or so. But few men, we think, however greedy with respect to a copious ancestry, are likely to be over-particular about such a trifling item as the one last referred to, while cheered by the proud conviction that, barely nineteen hundred years ago, it took nearly a hundred and forty thousand billions of progenitors to render their existence possible at the present day. The Italian statistician's proposition very reasonably. Every body must at one time or another, have had a father and mother; their parents cannot have been exceptions to the absolute rule, and ancestors must therefore, be multiplied backwards by two according to the law of progression, which process, reckoning three generations to the century, will at its fifty-seventh power, yield a total of 1,488,534,790 ancestors for each man of fair day, no matter how seemingly humble his birth. There are no more complaints of immensity in the matter of forefathers. The numbers indicated, if correct, certainly point to superfluity rather than to privation of that article, as well as to a comparatively remarkable surplus population of the globe in the Year of our Lord, One.

ACCORDING to the London *Daily News* Vice-Admiral Duperre, the Maritime Prefect, left Toulon, on the 3rd December, for Paris. It is believed this officer will be entrusted with the chief command of the expedition to Tongking, owing to his special knowledge of Cochin China. He was Governor there several years ago. Ironclads are being fitted out at Toulon to take part in the projected expedition.

THE English cricketers appear to be carrying all before them in the Colonies. A cablegram from Sydney to the London papers, dated the 4th ulto, says:—"A very decisive victory has been won by the Hon. Ivo Bligh's team of English Cricketers in a match concluded here to-day against an Eleven of New South Wales. The contest continued over three days, and was witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds. In their first innings Bligh's Team made 451; C. H. F. Leslie scoring 144. The home eleven, got 152 in their first innings, and having followed on, were all out for 165. Thus the Englishmen won by an innings and 144 runs."

THE *Globe* says:—"It would be a curious inversion of present relations if China were to become the main source from which the Eastern world will get its opium, while India takes her place as the tea garden of Western Europe. Some, however, predict that this will come to pass, and Mr. Consul Hughes evidently believes in the possible fulfilment of the prophecy. Indian opium is at any rate no longer seen in Western China, while the exports of tea from India are constantly growing. We may, at any rate, congratulate ourselves upon the spread of a taste among English people for Indian tea, whether black or green, for, according to unanimous testimony, it is purer than any China tea, or at least any China tea that reaches the English market."

THE governor of a fortress who explained to his sovereign that he had twenty reasons for not firing a salute, the first being that he had no gunpowder, was graciously informed that the other nineteen reasons would be dispensed with. There are, in like manner, says the *Overland Mail*, numerous objections to Count Salas's scheme for the organisation of a cosmopolitan police to serve in Cairo and Alexandria; but as objection number one is that the plan would involve an annual expenditure of 250,000, which is about two thirds of the million, and a general demerit budget, it seems hardly necessary to mention objection number two, or three, or four. On the other hand, the plan of Baker Pasha for organising a force of constabulary seems likely to be a decided success; for, curiously enough, it does not appear to have found a single hostile critic, and already 1,700 men have been collected. Were the reconstruction of the army going on as successfully, the outlook would be somewhat brighter than it is at present.

LORD Napier of Magdala, on his early retirement from the governorship of Gibraltar, will, it is said, have his services further recognized by his being offered a field-marshal's sash. There are several vacancies on the list of field-marshal, and, if Lord Napier should be promoted, the occasion will be taken advantage of, it is understood, for conferring a similar honour upon two more general officers. It is an injustice to the army, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that it should be deprived of the honours which are due to it. The Royal Warrant lays it down that the establishment of field-marshal shall be six. At present, we have only three, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. As the warrant fixing the number of appointments was issued over a year ago, there has been plenty of time for filling the vacancies. Steps ought to be taken to fill them as soon as Lord Napier retires; without the usual course being followed, and the appointments gazetted on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday, which would necessitate Lord Napier being removed to the Retired List for several months, as he is now supernumerary on the establishment of general officers.

SHANGHAI.

The *Upas* of the districts where the murder of the Mandarin and his wife took place, has been treated to 500 more blows, with the bamboo, because he failed to find the murderers. About thirty masters of Japanese vessels, anchoring at Shanghai, who were not in possession of Government certificates, have been arrested. Intelligence has been received in Shanghai to the effect that the coolie who participated in the murder of the Mandarin and his wife in Quangse Road has been arrested as a spy by the runners. The District Magistrate of Shanghai has not succeeded as yet in bringing the actual murderers of the Mandarin and his wife to the week before last. If the magistrate does not succeed in bringing the assassins to justice he will be deprived of his position and degraded after a certain time. There now (Jan. 15th) appears to be but slight hopes of having the *Upas*. The water covers the hurricane deck of the *Upas*, which takes some fourteen feet at this time of the year. The Japanese who were sent up to her assistance can only work at low tide, owing to the vessel being full of water. It appears that the bank under her is washing away, consequently she will sink deeper. As it was intended she should remain during the remainder of the season, shifting between Olyphant Island and Hankow, she had between 100 and 200 tons of coal on board, and this being in a very low position, the *Upas* is in a very dangerous position. The Japanese who were sent up to her assistance can only work at low tide, owing to the vessel being full of water. It appears that the bank under her is washing away, consequently she will sink deeper. As it was intended she should remain during the remainder of the season, shifting between Olyphant Island and Hankow, she had between 100 and 200 tons of coal on board, and this being in a very low position, the *Upas* is in a very dangerous position. 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all a good size. The pins should not have a